

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIV. No. 7742.

號六十月六年八十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

日七初月五年子戊

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BARR & BARR, 37, Abchurch Lane, E.C. SAMPSON, LOWE & CO., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street, W.C. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMERES PRINCE & CO., 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO.—A. DE CRUZ, Superior, Quai de Commerce, MOULLE, Cochon, HEDON & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, £3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP., £7,500,000

CHIEF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—HON. JOHN BELL ILLING.
Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOWEN, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. N. A. STEIN, Esq.
Hon. A. P. McEWEN, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
SHANGHAI.—E. W. CATHOLAN, Esq.
LONDON.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than £1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked "On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business" is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 754

Intimations.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist.

(Formerly a well-known Apprentice and latterly Assistant to Dr. ROBERTS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROBERTS.

No. 2, DUDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families. Sole Address.

2, DUDELL STREET.

(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1888. 766

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1887.

Intimations.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A Regular Meeting of the above LODGE will be held at the PERSEVERANCE LODGE, 1165, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 960

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY General Meeting of this Company will be held at the CRAY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1888, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering the State of the Company's Affairs, and if thought fit passing the subjoined Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
That the Company be wound up voluntarily in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865 to 1886.

Dated the first day of June, 1888.

By Order of the Board,

SAMUEL J. GOWER, Secretary.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd Instant, both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS, Manager.

Hongkong, June 8, 1888. 932

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May, at Noon, and fortnightly thereafter, until further Notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between HONGKONG AND LONDON, VIA MARSEILLES.

This improved service will abolish all Transhipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of cargo, and for passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of passengers is specially called to the greatly improved Second-saloon accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1888. 754

NOTICE.

PUNJUM & SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Under-mentioned GOLD FIELDS in the State of Johore, were DESTROYED BY FIRE at Pasoh, on the 5th January, 1888.

Script 757/8, 40 Shares, Hon. C. P. CHATER, 275/276.

" 1213, 50 " JENKINS MIGUEL, 257/258.

" 1265, 30 " DOS REMEDIOS, 257/258.

" 1267, 15 " DOS REMEDIOS, 257/258.

" 1482, 50 " DOS REMEDIOS, 257/258.

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Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

OUR NEW STOCK OF STRAW HATS,

FANCY PUGGAREES AND HAT BANDS.

L. C. & CO.'S FLEXIBLE FELT HATS,

WITH PATENT PERSPICUOUS-PROOF BANDS.

NEW SHAPES.

TERAI HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, May 30, 1888. 878

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

W. POWELL & Co.

EX BOKHARA AND GILGOTHY.

TRIMMED SUMMER HATS.

STRAW, WILLOW AND LOGGERS HATS.

Boys' and Girls' Hats.

Infants' Dresses and Hats.

Infants' Cloaks and Gowns.

Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

Made and Unmade Costumes.

Summer Dress Materials.

Silk Gloves—all lengths.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

Children's and Ladies' Vests.

Plain and More Ribbons.

New Needlework.

Umbrellas and Rain Coats.

Gentlemen's Shirts.

Sunderlinen.

Stays, Corsets and Petticoats.

Boots and Shoes.

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, May 31, 1888. 882

J. MARINBURK,

COLLEGE CHAMBERS.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has made GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING

IN LATEST DESIGNS.

All the Work is made under My Supervision and I use the best Coverings, Plushes and Materials. Guarantee all the Work of best Workmanship.

Hongkong, May 22, 1888. 832

NEW GOODS.

FINE BLACK DIAGONAL AND COLOURED TWEED SUITS.

Black, Blue and Brown Ties.

Black, Blue and Brown Ties.

Black, Blue and Brown Ties.

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Black, Blue and Brown Ties.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THIS EVENING,

the 16th June, 1888.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.

A Combination of superlative excellence, and beyond comparison, including the following World Renowned Artists and Striking Novelties!

Mr. & Mrs. WASH NORTON, Refined Sketch Artists.

THE MONARCHS OF GROTESQUES, THE HARVEY BROTHERS (WILLIAM AND CHARLES).

The Great Original Egyptian and Oriental Acrobats.

ACHMED ALI BEY.

In his Unique Entertainment of Egyptian, Arabian and Hindoo Illusions.

Assisted by Miss HAIDA.

ALBERT LINTON.

The Wonderful Young Lightning Sketch Artist.

PROFESSOR ALFRED JENSEN.

GALATEA.

The animated Statue.

Mr. WASH NORTON.

In his Astonishing Quick Changes.

ZITKA, THE ENCHANTED LADY, Or, Fighting in the Air, &c., &c.

Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Stalls, £2.00. Pit, £1.00.

Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WASH, Limited, under Hongkong Hotel.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M.

Performance Commences at 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAS. DERMER, General Agent.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 950

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *Ningpo*, Captain F. SCHULTZ, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 988

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Telamon*, Capt. JACKSON, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

Passengers for Europe's desiring to proceed OVERLAND, can on application to the Under-Signed, have their Tickets endorsed for transfer at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets, to MARSEILLE (by Transatlantic Company's express boats), and thence to Paris or London. Agents are 28 hours steam from Marseilles, and thence to London occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 987

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP.

value of \$50, together with \$5 Money Prize to be shot for monthly by MEMBERS.

ENTRANCE FEE, 50 Cents each competition.

First Competition on SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1888.

Full Particulars on application.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 985

RAIL PROGRAMMES FOR SALE.

IN NEW SHAPES AND PATTERNS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE, 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

January 20, 1888.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15, 1888.—

Phra Chom Klao, British steamer, 1,012, J. Fowler, Hongkong June 9, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

June 16.—

Amoy, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, Shanghai June 12, General.—Siemens & Co.

Nishiki Nozomi, Russian steamer, 1,270, Betersineke, Nagasaki June 11, Ballast.—Mitsubishi & Co.

Palamed, British steamer, 1,535, C. Jackson, Liverpool May 5, and Singapore June 10, General.—Siemens & Swire.

George S. Homer, American barque, 1,267, Wm. C. Warland, New York February 22, Kerosene Oil.—CAZIAN.

Petartio, German str., 1,578, T. Peterson, Saigon June 11, General.—Siemens & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—

Norden, for Nagasaki.

E. J. Spence, for Whampoa.

Alexander-Yeats, for New York.

Yang Ching, for Shanghai.

Nishiki Nozomi, for Yokohama.

General Wonder, for Yokohama.

Hyades, for Europe, &c.

Triumph, for Chetoo and Nowehwang.

Veneta, for Singapore and Bombay.

Taiwan, for Poochew.

Ningpo, for Shanghai.

Neslor, for Singapore and London.

Amoy, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Kong Beng, for Swatow and Bangkok.

Fokien, for Coast Ports.

Nishiki Nozomi, for Yokohama.

Atene, for Hoibow and Pakhoi.

Shoochow, for Hoibow and Pakhoi.

Gluckburg, for Amoy.

Chow-chow-foo, for Saigon.

Petartio, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED

For *Phra Chom Klao*, from Bangkok, 142 Chinese.

For *Amoy*, from Shanghai, 35 Chinese.

For *Palamed*, from Liverpool, &c., Mr. Parlane, and 240 Chinese.

For *Petartio*, from Saigon, 55 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For *Hyades*, from Hongkong: for Singapore, Dr. Noble, for London, Messrs J. M. Robb and J. A. Brooks. From Shanghai: for Melbourne, Mr. H. E. Hobson; for Marseilles, Major Paul; for London, Mr. J. H. Evans and native servant. From Yokohama: for London, Messrs J. Mount and R. A. Miller. From Nagasaki: for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Gansukin and child.

For *Sachsen*, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Messrs E. G. Latham, and Samuel Farrel.

For *General Wonder*, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Messrs O. T. Karborg, L. Lionel Radguld and Yoo Best; from Bremen, Mr. Rudolf Wolff; from Antwerp, Mr. B. A. Mullendorff; from Genoa, Mr. Carl Bretschneider.

For *Veneta*, from Hongkong: for Singapore, Mrs. Chan Moey; for Penang, Mr. Law Chip; for Bombay, Messrs Esmail Datar-dina and Fuzal Thavar.

For *Alexander Yeats*, for New York, 3 Europeans.

For *Yang Ching*, for Shanghai, 6 Chinese.

For *Triumph*, for Chetoo, 10 Chinese.

For *Ningpo*, for Shanghai, 30 Chinese.

For *Neslor*, for Singapore, 1 European, and 418 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For *Kong Beng*, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

For *Nishiki Nozomi*, for Singapore, 563 Europeans.

For *Atene*, for Hoibow, 30 Chinese.

For *Shoochow*, for Hoibow, 40 Chinese.

For *Gluckburg*, for Amoy, 145 Chinese.

For *Chow-chow-foo*, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Phra Chom Klao* reports: From Koh-i-chang to Palo Obi, strong S.W. winds and high seas, squalls and rain; thence to Paracels light variable winds and sea weather; thence to port, heavy squalls, rain, and ugly threatening weather, with high swell from N.E.

The German steamer *Amoy* reports: Wind N.E. moderate breeze, falling barometer all the time; misty weather near port. The British steamer *Palamed* reports: Fair weather until making the land.

The American barque *George S. Homer* reports: Sailed Feb. 22nd, crossed a minor Mar. 17th, in long. 33° W. Passed Moridian of Greenwich April 10th, in lat. 42° South. Passed Anjer May 31st, experienced strong gales in North Atlantic, moderate trade in South Atlantic and Indian Ocean, light S.W. monsoon to Paracels, since variable wind, last two days, E. to E.N.E. winds, with low barometer 29.55 to 29.40, and strong current setting to westward and threatening weather. Ship bound to Yokohama, put in for new spar.

The German steamer *Petartio* reports: Had fine weather with S.W. wind to Hainan: from there to port strong N.E. wind, with heavy squalls and sea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.—Per *Fokien*, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 17th inst.

For AMOY.—Per *Gluckburg*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 17th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY & MANILA.—Per *Zafra*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 18th inst.

For STRAITS & CALCUTTA.—Per *Taiwan*, at 2.00 p.m., on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Shidi* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st June, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Madras, the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS.

When the *Raketa* leaves at Noon.

The following hours will be observed in closing the Mails for Europe, &c., by the English and French Packets, when they leave at Noon. The Money Order Office will be closed at 5 the day before.

8.00 a.m.—Closing of Prices-Current and Circulars issued.

(Prices Current and Circulars may however be posted up to 10 o'clock if they are tied in bundles, country by country, with the addresses all one way.)

10.00 a.m.—Registry closes.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of Newspapers, Books, and Pattern cases.

11.00 a.m.—Mail closes.

LATE LETTERS may be posted (from 11.10 a.m.) with 10 cents late fee up to 11.30 a.m., after which hour they may be sent on Board with the same Late Fee.

The Extra Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Company between Colombo and Calcutta have been withdrawn. From this date through communication with Madras and Calcutta by Messageries packet will be four-weekly only, viz., on the following dates of departure from Hongkong:—

June 7, August, 30, November 28, July 5, September 27, December 26, August 2, October 31.

Mails for India will be made up by the intermediate packets as formerly for transmission to Colombo, whence they will go on to Madras by the first opportunity.

Hongkong, May 10, 1888.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 16.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, 465 to 466 1/2.

" Old " cash, 463 1/2.

" New Bazaar, cash, 463 1/2.

" Old " cash, 463 1/2.

" New Malwa, cash, 550.

" Allowance, Teak, 64/72.

" Old Malwa, cash, 370/80.

" Allowance, Teak, 8/64.

" Persian, Oil, cash, 6/0.

" Allowance, Teak, 16.

" Persian, Paper, 500/520.

" Allowance, Teak, 16.

Exchange.

HONGKONG, June 16.

Bank, Wire, 3/0 1/2.

" On demand, 3/0 1/2.

" 30 days' sight, 3/0 1/2.

" 4 months' sight, 3/0 1/2.

" 6 months' sight, 3/0 1/2.

" 12 months' sight, 3/0 1/2.

" On demand, 3/0 1/2.

" On New York, 73 1/2.

" On demand, 73 1/2.

" On London, 75 1/2.

" On demand, 75 1/2.

" On Shanghai, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Hongkong, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Peking, 22 1/2.

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" On Canton, 22 1/2.

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" On Tientsin, 22 1/2.

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" On Pootung, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Harbin, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Khabarovsk, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Vladivostok, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Port Arthur, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Dairen, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Antung, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Jiamusi, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Qiqihar, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

" On Heilongjiang, 22 1/2.

" On demand, 22 1/2.

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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

9 a.m.—*Fokien* leaves for Swatow, &c.

9 a.m.—Excursion trip by *Honam* to Macao.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH.—Divine Worship, 11 a.m.—Rev. G. H. Bondfield. Service in Chinese, 2 p.m.—Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., L.L.D. *Seamen's Service*.—The Services for Seamen which have been hitherto held in the Mission Church, Queen's Road, will be held in the future in Union Church. On Sunday evening at 7.30. All Seamen are invited to attend.

GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartmann, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—9 a.m. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 p.m. Evening Service, Benediction.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, Sailors' Home.—Service on Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Thursday, at 9 a.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the Second Sunday in the month at 7.30 a.m.; on the First and Third Sundays, at noon; on the Fourth Sunday, at Evening Service.

Services are conducted by the Rev. J. A. Rogers, in the Wesleyan Mission Rooms, 127 Queen's Road East, on Sundays at 9.45 a.m. and 6 p.m.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Ningpo* leaves for Shanghai.

4 p.m.—*Zafra* leaves for Manila.

Palamed leaves for Shanghai, &c.

Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Company, Limited, at the City Hall.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Taiwan* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Watson's Astringent Lemonade.

Is an excellent STOMACHIC and preventive of DIARRHEA and is recommended by the Faculty.

A FOOLHARDY GEMME.—Mr. Jovin, the French aeronaut, is preparing an Atlantic airship, with which he hopes to cross from New York to some point in Northern Europe during the autumn. The balloon, which will be called the 'Atlantic,' will be about 200 feet in height and have a cubic measurement of 20,000 metres. It will only weigh about 4,500 English pounds avoirdupois, and with the car, rigging, passengers, and apparatus about double that weight. The car will be square, and will be divided midway by a wooden deck, above which will rise a quarterdeck, both being connected by a ladder. Mr. Jovin, who will be accompanied by M. Paul Aréno, Lieutenant-Major, M. Chaperier, and two other passengers, hopes to make seventy miles an hour. He may land in Norway or Sweden, if not in Ireland, in three and a half days after starting. Every conceivable accident is believed to have been provided against.

DEATH OF EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Emperor Frederick has at last succumbed to the terrible malady with which he has so manfully struggled during the last eight months.

A telegram was received this morning at the German Consulate that His Majesty died yesterday forenoon shortly after 11 o'clock. The last Emperor's message about him was that he was sinking but was free from pain. We suppose therefore that he passed away quietly, exhausted with the long struggle.

Throughout the town all flags were at half mast and all the ships in the harbour paid the same mark of respect. The following Government notification was issued:—

Information having been received of the death of His Majesty the Emperor (Frederick) of Germany, His Excellency the Governor, in anticipation of the special day of mourning which will be created by this event, has directed that, in addition to other marks of respectful sympathy which are usual on such occasions, all flags on Government buildings shall be kept at half mast, until notice has been received of the conclusion of the funeral obsequies. His Excellency has further intimated his desire that during the same period there should be generally worn in the Colony such signs of mourning as are consistent with health in a tropical climate.

The German residents in Hongkong are sending a condolence message to the Imperial House, the text of which now lies for signature in the German Club.

We take the following details about the late Emperor's history from *Men of the Times*:—He was born at the town of Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1831, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866 when he was then chief of the staff was Major-General von Blumhagen, and he had under his orders three army-corps, besides the Guard Corps under Prince Augustus of Württemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Sillesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nischitz, and Schweidnitz. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle ofadowa or Königgrätz was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpectedly by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Miletin to Königgrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince of Prussia acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German Army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German corps, the 1st and 2nd Bavarian corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Württemberg, and Hesse, in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united army-corps of Generals MacMahon, Faidy, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Voges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg on the evening of the 6th with an army of 130,000 men, and began the attack at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. At the memorable engagement near Sedan (Sept. 1) his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces; and the German succeeded in crossing the river Moselle, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Württembergers, supported by the Bavarians under General von Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles Sept. 20, threw additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 23 he was created a Field Marshal. In 1878, when the Emperor had been wounded by the assassin Nolting, the Crown Prince was appointed Regent till his father's recovery. The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has seven children.—Frederick William, Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859 (commonly called Prince William—he is married to the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, and has children); Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Frederick Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophia-Dorothy Ulrica Alicia, born June 14, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice Feodora, born April 22, 1872.

"FRAGRANT WATERS" MURMUR.

That the brief reign of the late German Emperor has been variably a battle with death, of which the mortal has at last got the worst—or, who knows, perhaps the best.

That the Emperor's physicians have apparently started off the end for a few months, and now there are two Emperors Dowager in Germany, the mother and the wife of the brave Frederick.

That here in Hongkong we have had to mourn the loss of Alexander Falconer, a warm-hearted resident and a faithful public servant, who entered the Silent Land as if by stealth, and was followed to the grave by hundreds of his pupils and by many sorrowing friends.

That the election by the ratepayers of two representatives for the Sanitary Board brought out a few curious incidents.

That the parade of gay carriages and strings of richelins, enlivened by the big posters and coloured streamers, recalled old times, and that the candidate who used them most headed the poll.

That the energy of this gentleman (Mr. J. D. Humphreys) was shown in his brief electioneering campaign, and he distanced his rivals while they were, Hongkong-like, waiting to receive votes; and that this same energetic nature will do much towards reforming and revolutionising the tardy ways of this Colony.

That, in spite of clumsy rules and an utter absence of all preparation, the election was got through without serious mishap, mainly through the firmness and courtesy of Mr. A. G. Wise, the Returning Officer.

That, seeing so small a number voted of those who might have come forward, the community have got two very good men to represent them.

That there is the prospect of a lively time at the new Sanitary Board meetings in the future.

That Cantlie's views of advanced medical science, Humphreys' knowledge of practical chemistry, Francis' keen tongue and legal training, and Ho Kai's thorough knowledge of the Chinese and their needs, ought to keep the Board from doing that which it ought not to do, and help it to act wisely.

That Mr. Wodehouse disclosed a certain amount of wisdom in dismissing the cases against the Peak residents, and he thereby kept the old Sanitary Board (for the members of that body are credited with the unwisdom actions, however unjust they may be, so new members will please note) out of an ugly hole into which it had been nearly led.

That the choleraic trouble in the Gaoi is probably due in a great measure to the prisoners having to wear canvas clothing next the skin, which induces chills caught by means of the draughty stone-pavements of the prison wards.

That they should be clad in serge or coarse flannel, as the native, though hardly enough outside, soon loses his weather-proof physique under a course of Gaoi discipline.

That Dr. Cantlie put his finger upon a very ugly blot when he suggested the pollution of the Gaoi water supply from Glen-oaly, and the guarding of the tank from the bucket-vandals reads like a grave charge of negligence against somebody.

That the One dollar fine usually imposed upon Chinese for this atrocious offence against the public health, reduces public sanitation to a sadly low level, against the influence of which no Sanitary Board can fight with any measure of success.

That the Sanitary Board will be perfectly helpless without an efficient staff to carry out its orders with intelligence and promptitude.

That the escape of prisoners from the chain-gang was even a more serious business than appears on the surface, as there was little or no reason why the entire gang did not get away, excepting perhaps the size of the junk.

That either the guards were grossly careless, or the system was lamentably lax, because, had the sentries been properly posted, they could never have been surprised or relieved of their dreams.

That if it be true, as I am informed it is, that the telegraphic message of the murder had to be conveyed by hand to the Central Station, and also by hand to Kowloon Point, then the money spent on the local telegraphic system is simply thrown away.

That although an official receives a salary for keeping the telegraphs in order, they are rarely, if ever, up and going at once—generally one section, sometimes two (as in this case), being out of gear and useless.

That had these telegraph lines been in working order, I am told these malicious convicts would have been recaptured quite easily.

That while the escape was not creditable to the system of guard, the failure in the communications revealed a disgraceful neglect of our telegraphic system upon which so much is believed to depend.

That I see you referred to Mr. Price's 'mistaken estimate of time' mentioned by the Governor, when explaining the delay in the construction of the Victoria College, but you omitted to make mention of another estimate.

That His Excellency stated the mistaken estimate of time appeared to him 'on the whole' excusable in connection with a work of such magnitude, involving a cost of some \$30,000.

That such a statement needs explanation, and I would very much like to see a return called for by an unofficial member of Council, of the sums expended under the head of the Victoria College (the new Central School), with the dates when these sums were voted.

That in such a return the purchase of the site, and the loss of rent on the houses demolished years before the site was touched, should appear, so that the magnitude of the actual work in the sense conveyed by the \$30,000 given would be considerably lessened.

That the Governor, ever anxious to avoid even the appearance of misrepresentation, might well explain this curious worded estimate of magnitude.

That I am glad to hear that there is as much as forty feet of water in the Taitan Reservoir, and that there is no leak so far.

That the persistent rumour of the home-going of Mr. Price is now strengthened by the naming of a gentleman, who is likely to succeed him.

That however much Mr. Price has laid himself open to severe criticism, his severest critic has ever given him credit for being an able man in his profession.

That I hear Mr. Francis gave a very interesting lecture on the Wai with Chinese to the Garrison on the evening of the 10th; and that he was very interesting, as the talented Q.C. was engaged in some of these wars himself, and, indeed, he has been 'in the wars' ever since.

That the Hon. Alfred Lister has gone home on leave, and the spirit of this honest, painstaking and much-abused public servant will now enjoy a much-needed rest from the weary and troublesome public life for a season.

That Mr. Travers is quite equal to running the Post Office, and he, will, I feel sure, do so without much friction.

That the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse has taken charge of the Colonial Finances, and the heavens have not fallen, nor has the earth quaked.

That the plain English used by Lord Wolsey on our Defences at Home has stirred up the country, but that Hongkong may be lost sight of amid bigger considerations.

That Colonial gun factories should be established to relieve the great pressure felt at Home, and one could easily be started at Hongkong, where it could be successfully and economically worked.

That alpinists depend a good deal on the Kowloon weather signals, and the incomplete connection between Kowloon and Manilla is felt as each stormy season comes round.

That on Thursday, when the Observatory ball came down, the signals increased, and the Barometer hung low, causing considerable anxiety to those whose engines were under repair and not ready for use.

That Typhoon notices should be posted on the Clock Tower and Pedder's Wharf, where merchants and alpinists on shore could see them.

That the Typhoon gun is useful to Chinese only, as most of the European ship-masters know what is coming before it is fired.

That the past week has demonstrated more clearly than ever the need of a station on the Pratas Shoal in telegraphic communication with Hongkong.

That Government might go to the expense of placing a strong Board of Trade Barometer at the Harbour Office and another at Pedder's Wharf, where there is always a Policeman on duty.

That the cost would not be great, and as every fishing village at Home has one, the fourth shipping port in the Empire could surely afford it.

BROWNIE.

Yorbo husband—Er, what kind of cake is this, dear? Young wife—Marble cake, Algerian. Lan's it notice? Young husband—Splendid. If there was enough of it I would make a nice treat for a public building. —See *Yorbo Sun*.

A Difference.—Husband (sadly).—You are not what you used to be, Fannie. Wife (cheerily).—Of course I'm not. I used to be your best girl, but now I'm your wife, and it makes a great sight of difference. —*Yorbo Sun*.

Yorbo Wife—Yes, father always gives expensive things when he makes presents. Husband—So I discovered when he gave you away. And then he went to his library to draw a check for the monthly military bill. —*Yorbo Sun*.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Hon. James Russell, Acting Chief Justice.

Saturday, June 16.

LO ASINOR, LAU KAM CHUN.

The plaintiff in this case, the master of a Chinese bank, sued the defendant for \$293 which he alleged he had paid to the defendant for a bank note purporting to be for \$200, which was afterwards discovered to be a counterfeit note.

Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Messrs Sharp, J. Ineson and Stokes, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. J. Webb, for the defendant.

This is a claim for the sum of \$293 paid by the plaintiff on the 24th of December on a certain document, purporting to be a \$200 note issued by the Royal Adelaide Bank of South Australia. It is dated 1st January 1897, and purports to be signed by Wm. Hardinge, Manager. The document was directed in this case to the plaintiff's bank, and was presented to him on the 24th of December.

The defendant, who is a Chinese, stated that the document was a counterfeit note, and that he had not received it from the plaintiff's bank.

The plaintiff further stated that he had no information concerning the document, and that he had not received it from the defendant's bank.

The defendant further stated that he had no information concerning the document, and that he had not received it from the plaintiff's bank.

The plaintiff further stated that he had no information concerning the document, and that he had not received it from the defendant's bank.

The defendant further stated that he had no information concerning the document, and that he had not received it from the plaintiff's bank.

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He says he brought it back on the 24th Dec., and said 'my master is willing to sell it.' He applied 'it will be the concern of the Yau Wo Chan if the money cannot be received.' He also said 'I am Sun sign Nam; Assistant Comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, recognised the note, and that it had been brought to him by a man who said he was from Yau Wo Chan, but he failed to recognise him. He said that it was the same note which was brought to Lo Shing and which was bought by the Hongkong Bank. He states that the note came from the Wing Fung people in March, and in reply to a question from him said the note was his, and that they kept an inn, and in a few days would pay the money to the Wing Fung. He says he did not hear Tam Sun say the note belonged to a customer. He said that the note was the property of the account and master of the Native Bank as to the representations made by Tam Sun as to the master and to the signing of the paper. For the defence, Tam Sun said he was assistant accountant at the Yau Wo Chan, that Cheung Sing Nam came from the bank on the 22nd Dec. and on the 24th Dec. he gave him the \$200 note to get changed, and he took it to the Wing Fung Bank, plaintiff's bank. He says that he asked the bank accountant what he would give and he said \$293, and he took the note and the bank accountant said 'it is a counterfeit note, and I will not give you any more money, will you give more?' He says that he would make inquiry. It might be worth more. He went away leaving the note with them and left it there for five days. He says he went back on the 29th Dec. and he saw the bank accountant, and he said 'the note was not a counterfeit note, but a second time and said 'my customer is unwilling to give it for so much money, will you give more?' He says that he would make inquiry. It might be worth more. He went away leaving the note with them and left it there for five days. 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SOOCHOW: THE CAPITAL OF KIANGSU.

The June number of the *Missionary Record* contains the continuation of a highly interesting article on the above subject, to which we, a short time ago, took an opportunity to refer.

THE PAGODAS.

The seven pagodas in and around Soochow, the author says, are the ornaments of the city. The *Meichueh* is the South Gate Pagoda, built A.D. 248, aged 1,640 years, nearly twice as old as the Antidivian. Tiger Hill Pagoda stands second in rank among the Patriarchs: built A.D. 800, aged 1,188 years. The Twin Pagodas, Seth and Enao, were erected about A.D. 1,000, and are 600 years old. The Great Pagoda, built A.D. 1160, has won the crown for seven centuries. The venerable monument of antiquity at the South Gate, which bears upon its lofty height the weight of sixteen and one-half centuries, was much injured by the Taipings. The Tiger Hill Pagoda is built near the grave of Ho Lu, our first Southern King. According to history, 600,000 men were employed to prepare his grave and attend the funeral. This Pagoda is the "leaning tower" of Soochow. It is much out of the perpendicular, and seems to have been so from time immemorial. There is a pool on the hill, 60 feet long by 20 wide, to which the "great need," where it is said Ho Wangti whetted his sword when he attempted to slay the tiger and rob the grave of Ho Lu. The glory of the capital is the Great Pagoda, the highest in China, and so the highest on the great continent of the world.

Going to the stories, note the verandahs, see the doors as so many pigeon holes, and men as pigeons on those giddy heights! Consider the foundation, and what a quarry of heavy stone supports that mighty pile of masonry which rises with its spiral column to nearly 250 feet in height. Walk around the base, which with the shed roof on the ground floor is 100 feet in diameter or 100 yards around. Note the images in basso relief among the clouds, on the stones, seated upon the roof, hiding in the niches, and sitting majestic upon the eaves. Buddhist gods inside and Brahman divinities without—200, all told. The name of the Sir Christopher Wren who planned this tower has not come down to us, but we can admit the skill of the master hand which drew the lines. The walls are octagonal, one wall within and one without, or a Pagoda within a Pagoda, each wall ten feet thick, the steps rising between them by easy gradations with a walk around before the next flight is reached, the floors being paved with brick two feet square. There are eight doors to each of the nine stories, and with the cross passages the halls are full of light. And what wonderful proportions! Sixty feet in diameter at the base, it tapers to forty-five feet on the upper floor; each story slightly lower as you ascend, each door smaller, each verandah narrower. Walk around these porches, see the city lying at your feet, the Great Lake to the West; the mountains and pagodas; the plain dotted every one-fourth mile with hamlets. Follow the Shanghai canal, gliding in the sunlight to the east, till your eye rests on that hill—that is Quensan. At the foot of that mountain, 30 miles North-west, is Chingchow, a city of 100,000 inhabitants. There is Wusow, with a population of 160,000, and within this radius of 30 miles are 100 market-towns, from one thousand to fifty thousand inhabitants, and probably 100,000 villages and hamlets—five millions within the range of vision!

THE TEMPLES.
The centre of religious worship in the Kiangsu province is the Uon Miao Kwan or City Temple, which is under the control of the Taoists. The first building was erected about B.C. 300. There are two main temples with thirteen other temples on the right, left and in the rear—a city of the gods where five or six hundred are assembled to be worshipped. Among the larger groups are the 60 cyclo gods, with cocks, quails, rats and snakes rising from their brains; the 72 doctors or doctors of the 66 star deities, and the 36 ministers of Heaven. Around the large building in front is the famous picture gallery of the city, with pictures of gods and goddesses, mountains and trees, gardens and flowers, ladies and children, tigers and tigers, in gilt and all in bright colors. "Five apes," a fair young amateur pronounced them, "of decorative art." The temple grounds are the centre for pleasure seekers. There are vast sheds for the hundreds who drink tea, top-shops and stands for the sale of porcelains, confectionery and various kinds. There are Punch and Judy, peep shows and puppet shows, bear shows and rope dancers, jugglers and sleight of hand performers,—"truly a Vanity Fair."

There are, all told, from 200 to 300 temples, and from 50 to 100 nunneries in the city. The Taoist priests number about 1,000, and the Buddhist priests about 2,000. These religions are well represented within the city walls.

There are ten principal Yamens, all except two situated in the south-western corner of the city. The Governor, the Provincial Treasurer, the Criminal Judge and Imperial Taylor reside here. They manage the affairs of 21,000,000. Besides these, the Prefect, the three Country Governors, the Generals and the Chief of Police have their respective Yamens. When "New China" is fully established, no doubt finer public buildings will be erected.

THE GARDENS.

There are four noted gardens in Soochow, and another is in process of construction. Some of these are said to cost \$200,000, not to mention higher estimates. The entrance fees to these pleasure resorts are 3, 5 and 7 cents. There is also the "Lion Forest," the largest rockery in central China, but for want of custom it is not kept in repair. The Chinese deserve credit for their ability to provide a wonderful diversity of design within a limited space. Give a European a couple of acres and he has a lawn, a few select trees, some choice flowers, an arbor and a conservatory. Let a Mongolian landscape-gardener have the same space and he will furnish an Oriental Paradise. There is the lake with its winding bridges, and the lotus, the elegant canopy of the Buddhist heaven, unfolding its spoutous flower, while underneath its green leaves the gold fish play and seek.

The rockeries, made of lime rock cemented with lime and iron filings, with their labyrinthine caves and winding stairways, and surrounded with tall cypress trees and the great variety of the lake, like the fawn, standing as sentinels, are as surprising in their design as they are unique in their execution, and the pavilions which cap their summits give to the visitor a charming resting-place. The halls and tea-houses, with their tables made to suit the special requirements, face courts and hills and trees and lakes. The roads, or covered galleries, are all mandering, the object being to mystify the traveller, and the ornamental designs in the open-work wall are all of different patterns. In every direction are placed mirrors to reflect the changing scenery of the grounds. Here a deer there, in a cage, a Bengal tiger; again, a company of storks is seen, while views of the bamboo groves and flowering trees, and roses of varied hue climbing the walls, feast the eye.

ROCKS AND MANUFACTURES.
The great trade of Soochow is silk. In the silk stores are found about 100 varieties of satin, and 200 kinds of silks and gauzes, and as they are unrolled for the inspection of purchasers the sight is splendid. Here merchants come to supply the markets of the great cities throughout the provinces. When silk routes was considered too great for a Roman Emperor, the Soochow emperor was his power of this material. In plain Anglo-Saxon, there have been more fine clothes worn in this city than in any other place in the world. The weavers are divided into two guilds, the *Nankin* and the *Chingchow*, and have together about 7,000 looms. Thousands of men and women are engaged in reeling the thread. The looms are in little houses of one story, and are worked by the feet treading on rickety bamboo rods; each loom has a hole in the ground, and underneath the chickens and the children play, but, amidst this, from them come silks and satin with the most delicate colors of all descriptions. Great skill is displayed in weaving the figures. An artist lays off the warp, and arranges certain perpendicular threads at which a little boy perched above the loom, while the weaver's shuttle flies to and fro, and here is finished a magnificent pattern of unbrothered satin. In and around the city, embroidery employs 100,000 women. Manufacturers' robes, ladies' dresses, and the stage actors' apparel are all embroidered. There are large establishments for the sale of unbrothered cloth, and you see on the streets of unbrothered clothing as tribute for the use of the Emperor's household. In this yamen 1,000 men sublet the jobs to the women. The embroidery in gold or flowers is simply exquisite, and they will execute any design devoted to furniture. There is much fancy work done in the fine kinds of wood. The pawn shops have a capital of many millions; the clothing stores obtain their stock of goods from these. Silverware has a prosperous business where the gentle sex is so fond of bracelets and head ornaments. There are large establishments for the sale of pottery which is made West of the Great Lake, whence also comes the famous "Soochow bath tub." The city has no large manufactures with the smoke curling from the tall chimneys, but here is thousands of shops are made hats, shoes, drums, musical instruments, kites, paper goods for exportation to Hades, and the infinite variety of articles manufactured by the 360 trades. The import trade is immense and

Soochow is becoming a great entrepot for foreign goods, and is destined to be a great wholesale market. Foreign silver is the established coin. Iron and steel have driven the native articles away. Tin and zinc are largely used. Shirtings, prints, and broad cloth have the largest sale. The colored handkerchiefs which adorned the heads of the African "mammas" in the South in anti-bellum days are now used by Chinese gentlemen to wrap up their cash. Foreign iron is the cheapest light known, as it sells for less than a shilling a gallon. California flour is becoming a staple, and this milk is widely used. Shops for the sale and repair of watches and clocks are surprisingly numerous. In the line of "fancy goods" many of the establishments make a fine show, and this, perhaps, is the most attractive department to native purchasers. The foreign trade is yearly increasing, and unless new channels of enterprise are opened for the Chinese, whole classes of native goods will be driven from the market, and whole sections of country financially ruined.

What is the population of Soochow? It is a question constantly asked. It is surprising how near the estimates of the foreign residents agree with the figures of the census. It may with safety be put down at half a million.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris *Pigro*" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the precious remedy, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Government Notification.

No. 55.
HARBOR DEPARTMENT.
The following Rules regarding signalling at the bank are published for general information.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1888.

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONGKONG.

1823 Feet above Sea Level.

1. The Union Jack will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any vessel is being signalled.

2. The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations will be used at the Station.

3. All Signals made by vessels in the Offing will be repeated.

4. When Signalling to Men-of-War in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Mast Head.

5. When a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer, is sighted, the Compass Bearing at the Yard Arm, and Distance off at the Mast Head, will be hoisted. If, when the vessel is sighted, she is not a Mail Steamer, the Vessel's Distinctive Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the Ship anchors.

6. The Distance Signal will be kept up fifteen minutes after the Steamer is made out.

7. If the Steamer is a regular Mail Steamer a Gun will be fired, and a Ball over the English, French, or American Ensign, with the Distance off at that time, will be shown at the Mast Head.

8. The Compass Signal will be hoisted down the Yard Arm, and the Distance off at the Mast Head, will be hoisted. If, when the vessel is sighted, she is not a Mail Steamer, the Vessel's Distinctive Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the Ship anchors.

9. The approach of Men-of-War and Sailing Vessels will be notified by their proper Symbols and National Colours, or House Flags, at the Quarter of the Yard, or at the Yard Arm.

10. The Distances of vessels will be estimated from the Peak, and will be made by means of the Numerals which are attached to the letters in the table of Flags.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Intimations.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KWOLLOON FERRY.

STEAM-DAWNOH MORNING STAR.

RUNS DAILY as a FERRY BOAT between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-Tsa-Tai at the following hours—This Time Table will take effect from the 1st June, 1888.

LEAVES KWOLLOON. LEAVES HONGKONG.

6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.
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There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of racing.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages.

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTIONS CHINESE, with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANGE, CRAWFORD & Co., Price, 75 cents.

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By E. H. PARKER.

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Amoy. * Madaira.
* Azores Is. * Malta.
* Bangkok. * Mauritius.
* Belgium. * Newfoundland.
* Bonaria. * New South Wales.
* Canada. * New Zealand.
* Canton. * Ningpo.
* Cape Colony. * North Borneo.
* Ceylon. * Norway.
* Constantinople. * Port Darwin.
* Cyprus. * Portugal.
* Denmark. * Queensland.
* Egypt. * S. Helena.
* Falkland Is. * Seychelles.
* Fionochow. * Shanghai.
* Gibraltar. * Sierra Leone.
* Gold Coast. * Straits Settlements.
* Hankow. * Sweden.
* Hawaii. * Switzerland.
* Hoehow. * Tangier.
* Holland. * Tientsin.
* Hongkong (Br.). * United Kingdom.
* Hongkong. * United States.
* Iceland. * Victoria.
* Italy. * Western Australia.
* Japan. * West Indies (British, Danish, and Dutch).
* Lagos. * Zanzibar.

2.—Orders on the Countries marked * are forwarded through the London Post Office, and are paid least a small discount of about 2% in the £1, for which the remitter should allow. All such orders must be expressed in British currency, and cannot be drawn for any sum less than 6d.

3.—The commission charged is as follows (according to the currency the Order is drawn in):

Up to £2, or \$10, or R 20, 0.20 cents.
" £5, or \$25, or R 50, 0.40 "
" £7, or \$35, or R 70, 0.60 "
" £10, or \$50, or R 100, 0.80 "
" £15, or \$75, or R 150, 1.00 "
" £20, or \$100, or R 200, 1.20 "

4.—No Order must exceed £10 or \$50 (unless drawn on India, when £150 is the limit), nor will more than two such Orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail.

5.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom for even sums not exceeding £5 are granted by means of Postal Notes, as to which see separate notice or the Hongkong Post Guide.

6.—Sums not exceeding \$30 may be remitted between the Ports of China by means of Postal Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them; or Money Orders can be granted at Hongkong or Shanghai on Ports where there are Agencies of the Hongkong Post Office.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1888.

+ By means of Postal Notes.

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Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

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NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

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W. HEWETT & Co.
Hongkong, June 7, 1888. 929

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To San Francisco and return 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To Liverpool and return 350.00
To London 325.00
To London and return 350.00
To other European ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, June 30, 1888. 880

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship *ABERDEEN*, 3,616 Tons Register, TAYLOR, Commander, will be despatched for VAN COUVER, B.C., and SAN FRANCISCO, with COBBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, at 2 p.m.

To be followed by the S.S. *ABYSSINIA*, on the 12th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast points, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver & Victoria, Mex. \$160.00
To San Francisco 170.00
To all common points in Canada and the United States 170.00
To Liverpool 300.00
To London 300.00
To other European ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, June 12, 1888. 905

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SOEZ, PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st of June, 1888, the Company's Steamship *SINDH*, Commandant MAC, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 20th June, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent after 4 p.m.; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.